

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-4 and 6-20 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 11, 13, 17 and 20 have been amended. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

The Office Action objects to claim 13 because "said creating step" should be "by said creating step". Claim 13 has been amended to make this change. Accordingly, it is submitted that the objection is obviated by the amendment and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claims 1-4, 6, 7 and 9-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. Re 34,476 to Norwood, hereafter Norwood.

Independent claims 1, 11, 17 and 20 have been amended to clarify that the physical writing that the computing device input system records is "a physical writing, which a user, using an electronic pen, makes on a physical paper". Norwood's user does not use an electronic pen to put handwriting on a physical paper. Therefore, the rejection is obviated by the amendment as Norwood lacks an element recited in independent claims 1, 11, 17 and 20.

For the reason set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claims 1-4, 6, 7 and 9-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Norwood is obviated by the amendment and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action rejects claim 8 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S Patent No. 6,552,719 to Liu et al., hereafter Liu.

Norwood is fundamentally different than the claimed invention. The Examiner asserts that Norwood teaches an "input device that records a physical writing using an electronic pen and responsive to a user input that selects a region of said recorded physical writing". However, there is a difference in the way "physical writing" is interpreted. In the current invention, physical writing is made by user operation of a pen

that leaves ink on a physical piece of paper. This physical ink and paper element do not exist in Norwood. Norwood describes a system by which handwriting on a tablet computer or PDA can be selected and represented as paper metaphor objects such as reminder or sticky notes. However, unlike the claimed invention, the user in the Norwood system writes on a LCD screen that gives a real-time display of the handwriting information. As a result, Norwood's handwriting is not actually "physical", but it is rather a "virtual" representation of the ink. In contrast, the present invention has no real-time display. All writing is recorded on a physical piece of paper, while simultaneously being captured in a digital format. In Norwood, the user can write on the device and see the pen positions as "virtual ink" strokes that can be manipulated in real time. This enables the user to dynamically interact with the writing and perform the operations that are described in Norwood, such as switching between text and graphics modes, or designating a region to be displayed as a reminder note etc. In the present invention, the user writes on actual physical paper and the writing is recorded as physical ink, even as a virtual recording of the pen position is made. This has several advantages over Norwood, including much lower system power consumption since only a small LCD display system is required. The LCD display in the current invention is only for status indications and, therefore, can consume almost no power at all. In contrast, because Norwood must represent the user's pen position as "ink" and the user writes on this display, it must be made much larger and therefore consumes significantly more power. Similarly, since Norwood's display is much larger and requires higher resolution, it is necessarily more expensive than the status display used in the current invention. Finally, because Norwood does not use physical paper, Norwood must display the user's ink strokes dynamically while the user writes and, therefore, requires a higher level of computational processing power than the current invention.

The operations described by Norwood would not work with both a physical copy and a virtual copy of the handwriting. For example, a Norwood user would not be able to move a region of ink, as in the present invention, because that would create a discrepancy between the virtual representation of the ink, and the physical copy of the ink that exists on paper. The problems that are addressed by the current invention, namely the ability to

incorporate writing from physical scraps of paper into a GUI representation, are not addressed by Norwood since Norwood would not work with physical pieces of paper.

Liu, like Norwood, describes an user interface method by which a user can select a region of text on a PDA or tablet computer that relies on dynamic manipulation of a virtual image of ink. This dynamic manipulation would not be possible if there were a physical piece of paper that the user had used to originally record and display the information. Thus, the suggested combination of Norwood and Liu lacks both a physical copy and a virtual copy of the handwriting as claimed by independent claim 1 upon which claim 8 is dependent.

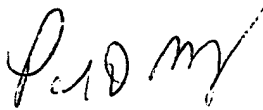
For the reason set forth above, it is submitted that the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is obviated by the amendment to independent claim 1 and should be withdrawn.

The Office Action cites a number of patents that were not applied in the rejections of the claims. These patents have been reviewed, but are believed to be inapplicable to the claims.

It is respectfully requested for the reasons set forth above that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn, that claims 1-4 and 6-20 be allowed and that this application be passed to issue.

Respectfully Submitted,

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